MILLIONS MADE BY FRAUD.

WALL STREET SWINDLING EXPOSED. FRAUDULENT DEALERS IN STOCKS-HOW THE FOOL-ISH ARE DECEIVED-SYSTEMATIC CHEATING-

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S ORDER. The efforts of the New-York Stock Exchange to break up the business of fraudulent dealers, who transact business largely through the mails, have resulted in an exposure of several concerns, and in closing the mails to eight firms engaged in bogus stock transactions. The profits from this kind of business, as revealed by the discoveries of Anthony Comstock, are shown to be surprisingly large.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CHEATING.

A large business is done in buying and selling stocks in New-York, on orders for out-of-town enstomers. The readless of small investors to partake of the profits from this kind of speculation has given rise of late to a class of fraudulent dealers have pursued a systematic course that has resulted in total loss to the customers and a clear profit to the dealers of the entire remittance, without even the form of an actual investment. Some of these dealers assumed names either closely resembling the names of reputable dealers, or even in sense cases identical with them. Among these were Lawrence & Co., Heath & Co., Thatcher, Beimont & Co., and others. This gave so much sunoyance to the respectable houses, whose good names were in danger from the dealings re-ferred to, that some of them have several times published cards to the public in their own defence; and in November, 1878, the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange formally authorized Ralph Oakley, of the firm of Oadin & Oakley, " to collect all the information possible concerning the firms that were using the mails and the press to defraud the public by means of bogus transactions in

defraud the public by means of bogus transactions in stores, and to use all legal means to secure the convic-tion of the offending parties."

Mr. Oakiey at once advertised for communications from parties who were dissatisfied with their dealings with Lawrence & Co., one of the firms in question, and from them obtained much evidence in the shape of the correspondence of that firm. When that perfor of the case had been sufficiently covered, the services of Anthony Comstock were obtained for the transfer properties of the matter, and his knowledge to morrow. riher prosecution of the matter, and his knowledge and experience of this class of fraud through the mails enabled him, in the past two weeks, to obtain such additional evidence as will result in the complete overthrow of the fraudulent system. An order will be issued by the Postmaster-General to-day, forbidding the delivsry of letters and money-orders to eight different concerns, the order being based upon the evidence submit

ted to the Department. HOW THE SWINDLING IS DONE. The plan pursued by these persons to cheat the eager speculator may be learned from the papers in one case, which is a specimen of all the cases, in which five letters or circulars sufficed to transfer from \$10 to \$100 from the pocket of the customer to the pocket of Law-rence & Co. An advertisement setting forth the advantages of dealing with this firm is inserted in the advantages of dealing with this firm is inserted in the papers, and those who respond to it receive first a prospectus in which are fully discussed the "opportunities for making money," "methods of dealing in New-York," "vast profits already paid," "unerring rules for ancress," the history of a supposed profitable investment; all indicating that the stock market is a bonaum to sli who deal with Lawrence & Co. Letters are added from customers, acknowledging the receipt of are deled from customers, acknowledging the preceding a bonaura to all who deal with Lawrence & Co. Letters are added from customers, acknowledging the receipt of profits remitted, with enciosures for further operations; and the circular concludes with flattering notices of the press, most of which prove on investigation to be out "passiness notices" in widely circulated respectable fournais. The prospectus is adorned with a picture of the Drexel Building, upon the aide of which is the single name of Lawrence & Co. Togesher with this is sent a stock letter, lithographed, enlarging upon the tavorable condition of the market for investment. This is the "bat." Upon the receipt of these, the person in question sent a remittance of \$10 for investment, and shortly received a letter of acknowledgment, in which he was told: "We will not send you a certificate told;" was the combination in which we would like to and shortly received a letter of acknowledgment, in which he was told: "We will not send you a certificate to-day, as the combination in which we would like to have you interested is not yet filled"; that there was going to be a decided move in a certain stock, which alone would show a large profit, and offering to send him a certificate for fifty shares in the combination (in which the orders were pooled) on receipt of an additional \$20, giving him credit for the twenty shares not covered by his margin until the profits should be declared, of which he should have full benefit on the entire fifty shares. This letter was a "stock" letter, identical in all cases. The customer responded to this "liberal offic," as they termed it, and received a printed certificate, upon which it was stipulated that no profits or capital were to be withfrawn from the combination until the expiration of one month. In about one week he received a circum stating that "We made a turn on Lake Shore, realizing a profit of 's per cent, being equivalent to \$00 profit on each 100 shares of stock." N. R.—Profits and the original capital to be used as working capital until the close. "The victim indoxed this paper: "Raising his hopes," But in another week he received what he called "the grand utilination," to which he was informed that an unducty turn had resulted in the entire

PROFITS OF THE FRAUD.

The profits from this kind of business have been enormous. Mr. Comstock has obtained copies of agreements and partnership articles, based upon actual business done, which indicate this fact; and he has transcripts of books that show it beyond question. Four of these firms are practically under one management. These are Lawrence & Co., Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st. and Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place; Adams, Brown & Co., Nos. 26 and 28 Broad-st.; Allen, Jordan & Co., No. 54 Wall-st.; and Barnes, Garrison & Co., Nos. 3 and 11 Broad st. Prior to September 1, 1879, Benja-min R. Buckwaiter was owner of the first two concerns, and haif owner in the other two. At that time he sold out his interest in the four firms to two men, one of whom had been half owner with him in two of hem, who were to become partners and manage the four con-

who were to become partners and manage the four concerns.

The details of the agreement between them and Buckwalter are significant, not only as showing his relation to the business, but as indicating the previous profits from the concerns, the agreement being based upon the profits of the three months preceding its execution. For the business of Lawrence & Go, they paid Buckwalter \$1, and executed sixty premissory notes, of even date, payable mostilly for five years, of \$12,500 each; and agreed to execute at the end of that period sixty other notes, similarly payable, of \$5,000 each. For the business of Adams, Brown & Co., sixty notes were given of \$8,333 33 each, with sixty notes to follow, of \$3,335 each. For the concerns of Allen, Jordan & Co., and Barnes, Garrison & Co., two bundred and forly similar notes were given, of \$1,000 each. All these notes were with interest and without grace. In case of default on any one note for thirly days all the notes given for the same concern, whether due or not, were to become due and payable, but were to be surrendered to the makers, who in turn were to give up the business and its receipts to Buckwalter. The purchasers alsorexented a confession of judgment, with coats and interest, to be filed upon their defaulting of payment on any mote. All the money received, after deducting what was required for daily expenses, was to be deposited every week in Buckwalter's bank to his credit, and applied on the notes, or, if in excess of the notes due, apon those next failing due. Buckwalter's confidential men were to be in the offices, and the mall matter, placed in locked boxes by the carriers, could be removed only by one of them and one of the firm together, case having a key to one of the two locks upon the boxes. In other ways the interests of Buckwalter were secund. His total monthly income from these four concerts, so long as they flourished as they had been flourishing, was thus to be \$22,533 33 for five years, and for a second period of five years, \$10,333 each unit, ina The details of the agreement between them and Buck-

HOW THE BUSINESS IS TO BE STOPPED.

There are other concerns whose methods of doing pusiness are not so well known as yet, but concerning whom sufficient evidence has been laid before the Post Office Department at Washington to have them included in the order to be issued to-day withholding their mails. In one of these firms, that of Charles Forwell & Co. at No. 115 Broadway, the same man Buckwalter is said to be interested. An-other of them is Simpson & Co., No. 49 Exchangeother of them is Simpson & Co., No. 49 Exchangeplace. This firm is composed of J. M. Pattee and a man
named Barrett. Pattee is said by Mr. Comsteck to have
been the manager of several schemes that have been
broken up, among which were the Cheyenne Lottery,
the Wyoming Lottery, the Builton Mining Company, the
Gold and Silver Mining Company, a fraudulent Havans Lottery, and one or two "Grand
Distribution" schemes. They made use of the
name and services of a man named Simpson, through
whom, however, Mr. Comstock has succeeded in exposing the concern. The profits of this concern, as well as
those of all previously mentioued, Mr. Comstock estimates, upon the evidence he has,
to be fully equal to those of Lawrence &
Co. 86 given. He says that nearly the entire
business has been transacted through the mails, sod that
the comins order respecting the delivery of letters and
the payment of money orders will surely break up the
business of the eight firms named in it.

These firms are as follows: Thatcher, Belmont & Co., Charles Foxwell & Co., Adams, Brown & Co., Allen, Jordan & Co., Simpson & Co., Lawrence & Co. and Heath & Co. The two firms last named, doing Dustiness at Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st. and at No 1.227 Broadway and No. 8 Broad-st., are to be distinguished from other name of the same name, who are well known and respected.

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN HAYNES.

Stephen Haynes, Park Commissioner, of Brooklyn, died at the advanced age of seventy-eight, at his house, at No. 249 Carlton-ave., in that city, on Sunday afternoon, of pneumonia. He was born at Bridge-hampton, Suffolk County, L. L., in 1801. After learning the trade of mason and builder, he came to Brooklyn in 1822, where some of the work done under his supervision included the City Hall, the Washington Street Meth edist Episcopal Church, the old Eaymond Street Jai and the masonry at Fort Green, Washington Park, Un-der his direction the foundations of the City Hall were laid as large as the limits of the square in which the present building stands, but the panic of 1837 caused the plans to be restricted. At the age of thirty Mr. Haynes was elected sole Supervisor for the town of Brooklyn, and four years later he became an Alderman from the old Seventh, now the Eleventh Ward, stiting in the first Board after the incorporation of the city. In 1809 he became a member of the Park Commission, with which he remained connected up to the time of his death.

death.

In politics Mr. Haynes was always a Democrat, taking prule in the fact that be voted for Andrew Jacksen. He was a member of the Board of Education for many years, and was identified with many public enterprises. He saw Brooklyn grow from a village of 500 imbanitants to

its present size.

Mr. Haynes was a widower, and leaves five sons and two daughters. His funeral will be attended at 1 p. m. to-morrow at the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

ROBERT H. ANDERSON. Robert H. Anderson, a well-known business nan and politician in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. ited yesterday morning at his residence, No. 211 Ru edge-st., at the age of forty-seven, from typhold-pneu monia. He was born at Pittsburg, Penn., and came Brooklyn while young and engaged in the flour trade.

COLONEL ARTHUR T. LEE. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Colonel Arthur f. Lee, on the retired list of the United States Army,

Colonel Lee was a native of Pennsylvania,

and entered the regular army in 1838. In 1866 he re-lired with the rank of Colonei. GEORGE M. BARNES. UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 29.-George M. Barnes,

or many years assistant engineer on the Erie and Champiain Canal, died in this city to-day. He was fifty C A RENJAMIN.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.-Charles A. Benjamin, of Adams, who was a member of Assembly in 1865, and a prominent agricultures, died to day.

VARIOUS ISTHMUS ROUTES.

DISCUSSIONS ABOUT RAILROADS AND CANALS-A VISIT FROM BAHON DE LESSEPS.

The discussion over the different inter-ocean routes for canals and railroads on the Isthmus of Pan-ama or in Central America, which has been held for several evenings at the meetings of the New-York Goo graphical Society, was completed last evening. II. H. Hall, who is one of the directors and the general manager of the Tehnantepec Inter-ocean Railread, spoke on behalf of that route. He said that its grant gave authority to Edward Learned, the president, and his associates to build and mainninety-nine years a railroad the Isthmus of Tenuantepee. The Eastern terminus would be at the mouth of the Contracoalcos River; it would run 110 miles southeast from Vera Cruz; thence southwest acress the plains to the moun tain ranges, through the Chivela Passes, thence across the plains to the Inland lakes called the Upper Lagoon. The entire length would be from 140 to 150 miles. The Eastern terminus would be 2,076 miles from San Francisco and 1.985 miles from New-York. The pass was 760 feet above the sea, and the climate throughout the most of the route was delightful. The lagoon would form a fine harbor twelve miles in breadth, sixteen miles n length, and from 19 to 21 feet in depth. A canal 219 miles in length would have to be cut from the lagoon miles hopes," But in another week he reactived what he called the gradient with the profits that we had aiready self-end on the Galf side. The self-end entire capital of the combination, "to the sea. By cutting away a bar a good hardy self-end on the profits with the profits that we had aiready self-end on the Pacific to New-York, Yet loss and make money beside, by taking another venture. The scheme does not end arre, so long as there is hope of inducing the enstower to invest further; but letter starter letter is sent to him, telling of the activity of certain stocks, evading the inquires prompted by his case pieces, now aroused, as to their connection with the Stock Exchange, which they tell him is unabors at \$1,000,000.

John E. Besty, who represented the interests of those and original investment of \$100, or other larger state that the summar levels one over the counter by these strong their advantage of this route that the summar levels one over the counter by these strong their advantage of this route that the summar levels one over the counter by these strong their advantages of the seal with that they comments, or to those to member that they comments, or to those to member should assover two ranges of mountains at their last of names, of which they have bundreds of those son they send chemistry for the canal would das over two ranges of mountains at their level of names of which they have bundreds of those son they send chemistry for the canal would do not always to reach Livered the control of the profits of the work at \$1,000,000.

John E. Besty, who represented the interests of those concerned in the building of the Nicaragua Cunal, early the said that the had been connected with that they comments, or to those to member that they comment to the country of the canal would asso over two reached to the country of the country to the sea. By cutting away a bar a good harbon

great advantage of this route he declared to rest in the fact that the summit level of the canal would be Lake Nierragua, with its nexhaustable suppir of water, 103 feet above sea level. The canal would dass over two ranges of mountains at the lower point of the whole range that separates the Atlantic and Pacific occans from one end of the continent to the other. This was the only canal route which did not require any tunnel. About twenty locks would be needed, however, to overcome the ascent and descent. The speaker thought it would be better to pay twice as much for a canal by the Nicaraguan route as for one by the Panamaroute, but in reality it would not cost half as much. The estimated cost was \$31,000,000.

No one was present to set forth the claims of the

it would not cost half as much. The estimated cost was \$31,000,000. No one was present to set fouth the claims of the Panama route, but President Daly said that at a subsequent meeting something might be said on this subject. He had invited M. de Lesseps to meet the society and the latter had promised that he would do so as soon as he returned from the Isthmas.

Frederick M. Keily spoke earnestly in behalf of the San Blas Canai route. He said that it was only a question of time when a great slip canal without focks would be built across the Isthmas. It was impossible that any proper slip-canal could be constructed uniting the two occans for less than \$100,000,000. The San Blas route was the shortest and therefore the best. A tunnel for seven miles would be necessary, 80 feet in width and 125 feet above canal bottom. More than 100 saips could be run through from end to end in twelve hours, and as many in the other direction in the remaining twelve hours of the day. This was more than could be done new where cise. The estimated cost was \$104,000,000, and if the canal had to be embanked with stone, \$30,000,000 more. A single lock would be necessary to overcome the difference between the tides of the two occans.

INTERNATIONAL WEIGHTS AND COINS.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE AMERICAN METROLOGICAL

The annual meeting of the American Metroogical Society was held at Columbia College on Saturday, December 27, President Barnard being in the chair. Among the others present were E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, Washington, N. M. Beck with, Professor P. Colin and Dr. Edward Seguin, of New-York, and President Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College. Letiers were read from Professor J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey; Professor H. A. Newton, of Yale Cellege; President T. R. Pynebon, of Trinity Colege, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. After a large number of new members had been elected

Dr. Seguin read a paper on the progress made in the medical profession towards the substitution of metric weights and measures for the apothecary's weights heretofore commonly in use. He anticipated the ultimate and perhaps speedy triumph of the system, and dweit on the good results which he thought would be obtained by its a loption. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appendiment of a committee to energe in correspondence with the instructors, faculties and governing boards of schools and colleges, urging them to lend their and to thin object, not only by teaching the metric system itself, but by teaching other topics by means of the metric system.

E. B. Elliott presented a report from the Committee on International Coinage, in which the present conditions of the comage and currency questions was stated. A resolution, which was adopted, was offered by President Barnard, declaring it to be the view of the somety that the advantages of an international coinage would be best secured by the issuing of coins not destined to supersede the National coinage now in existence, but to form a part of every such National coinage, taking as the uoti the grams weight of goid wine-tentus fine, and stamping upon the coins no other denomination but their weight in grams.

President Barnard then read an elaborate paper on "The Possibility of an invertable Shandard of Valne." He spoke at length on the causes of the debasement in the purely of coins, and of the depreciation in the purely of coins, and of the depreciation in the purely of coins, and of value not founded on human labor. He concluded by explaining what is known as the "standard of Desiderath."

The following officers were elected: President, F. A. P. Barnard, of New-York; vice-president, J. E. Higard. dwelt on the good results which h

explaining what were elected: President, F. A.
The following officers were elected: President, F. A.
P. Barnard, of New-York; vice-president, J. E. Hilgard,
of Washington: escretary and treasurer, Tuomas F. cleston, of New-York; council, Samuel B. Ruggles, C. S.
Lyman, W. M. Roberts, Melvin Dewey, H. A. Newton,
T. R. Pynchon, E. B. Elitott, P. Colin and Cleveland
Abbe. The society adjourned until May 18, 1880.

RISHOP PERHAN TRANSFERRED.

"CINCINNATI, Dec. 29 .- The Right Rev. John P. A. Feehan, Bishop of Nashville, has been appointed

LETTER FROM BISHOP H. B. WHIPPLE. THE BILL TO CREATE A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OVER THE INDIAN TERRITORY-THE SOLEMN PLEDGES WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO BREAK-UTTERANCES OF JEREMIAH EVARIS AND OF HIS SON, THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In the following letter Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, denounces the scheme, which he affirms a powerful lobby is endeavoring to get through Congress, to place the Indian Territory under a Territorial Government. He shows what solemn pledges such a step would violate, and to illustrate the wrongs which Indians have suffered in the past he quotes some striking utterances of Jeremiah Evarts and of his son, the Secretary of State.

THE LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: As the Christmas-tide draws on, with its message of "Peace on earth and good will to men," Christian hearts will pity those who have no helper. One year ago I wrote: "It is only a question of time when the effort will be made to wrest a portion of the Indian Territory from its lawful possessors." The plan has been developed. A bill has been introduced in Congress to create a Territorial Govern ment over the Indian Territory. A powerful lobby, aided by their friends in Congress, are working for this end. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Osages, Wyandottes, Scnecas, Delawares, Shawnees and other tribes, declare that they will not submit to this wrong. They are our friends. They have hoped against hope that the United States would keep its plighted faith. They say that if all pleas of justice, honor, love of man and fear of God, will not keep us from this robbery, they will raise that battle cry of the oppressed "Liberty or death." It may be that it is madness for fifteen thousand warriors to fight forty millions of people. We may be sure that if this war does come a cry of agony will go up from a desolated border such as we have never heard. If we take no thought of the millions of treasure which will be wasted, the precious lives which must be sacrificed, can we afford to stand before the whole civilized world as a perjured nation? Dare we trample every principle of honor under our feet, and bring down upon ourselves and children the anger of a righteous

Let us look calmly at the facts. The Cherokees, whose history was untarnished by any acts of vioence, who from the days of Washington down had been our faithful friends, were forced to give up their homes and emigrate beyond the Mississippi The United States, feeling the shame of this iniquity, tried to atone for it. No nation has ever bound itself by a more irrevocable bond than did Congress in the treaty of 1832:

Congress in the treaty of 1832:

Whereas, It being the anxious desire of the Government of the United States to secure to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, as well those now living in the Territory of Arkansas as those who may wish to John their brothers in the West, a permanent home, and which shall, under the most solenn guarantee of the United States, be and remain theirs forever, a home that shall never in all future time be embarrassed by having extended around it the lines or placed over it the jurished of the property of the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the purished the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the purished the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the state of the pressed may be a supposed to the supposed to the supposed may be a supposed to the supposed to the supposed may be a supposed to the su tion of a Territory or a State, nor be pressed upon by extension in any way of any of the limits of any stug Territory or State.

In 1835 were affirmed this in words as strong as ould be framed :

could be framed:

The United States hereby covenant and agree that the lands coded to the Cherokea Nation in the foregoing article shall in no future time, without their consent, be meiuded within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory. But they shall secure to the Cherokeas the right, by their National councils, to make and early into effect all such laws is they may doen necessary for the government and protection of the persons and property within their own country, belonging to their people or such persons as have connected themselves with them.

Other tribes have been placed in that Territory with the consent of these Indians. In nearly every case it was to atone for some wrong which ought to make our cheeks tingle with shame. The Delawares have a history of fidelity which goes back to the Revolution. They have fought for us on many a bloody battle-field. They have received the thanks of Presidents from Washington to Harrison. They have been pledged again and again that they shall never be removed, and every pledge has been shamelessly broken. Who will not say with Jefferson, "I tremble for my country when I re-member that God is just"? The Hon, Jeremiah

Frenchman or an Englishman, be astonished to learn that they have never encroached upon the land of others—that their only offence consists in the possession of lands which their neighbors covet; that they are penceful agriculturists, better clothed, fed and boneed than many of the pensantry in most civilized countries; that they have systalmed diplomatic relations with the whites at different periods from the first settlement of the contiguous territory by Europeaus; that these relations have ripened into a firm and hasting pence, which has not been broken by a single act of boathay for forty years; that the peace thus cemented is the subject of numerous treaties, the basis of which are a sovercianty of the Cherokees, limited, in certain respects, by express stipulations, and a guaranty on the part of the United States of protection and involute territorial limits; that these treatics have been the foundation of numerous legal enactions of the protection of the weaker party, whose title has been pronounced, by the highest tribunal in our country, to be worthy of the respect of all courts, till it be legalizated with having broken their engagements, or done anything to forfiel the guaranty which they had received as the indispensable condition of their grants to the United States; that they have always been called brothers and children by the President of the United States; that they have sleways been called brothers and children by the President of the United States; that they have been manaced and added in rising to a state of civilization, by our National Government and benevolent associations of individuals; that one great motive presented to their minds and hearts by tenevolent individuals stationed among them at their own request, and partly at the charge of the General Government, they have greatly rises in their character, condition and prospects; that they have been wonder and succeeding dovernment of their minds and hearts by tenevolent individuals stationed among them at their own request, and partly

many of them exemplify as members of regular Christian churches.

These are the men whose country is to be wrested from them: * these "citizens of the Cherokee nation"; these fellow Christians, regular members of Moravian, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, fellow citizens with the unints and household of Ged. * But who are the men was impose so learful an alternative! * It is a government which sprang into existence with the declaration "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain malienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the parault of happiness." From a Government thus established, this flarrant wrong is apprehended; from a people who boast that they are are created equal; that above the control of the property and the parsuit of happiness." From a Government thus established, this flagrant wrong is apprehended; from a people who boast that they are the freest and most entightened community on earth, who finals on the right of every community to govern fiself, and who abjure the very idea of foreign dictation. * In one of the sublimest portions of Dryine Revelation the following words are written: "Cursed be he that removeth has neighbor's landmark; and all the people shall say, Amen. Cursed be he that mainth the blind to wander out of the way; and all the people shall say, Amen. Cursed be he that mainth the blind to wander out of the way; and all the people shall say, Amen. Cursed be he that perterish the judgment of the stranger. fatherless, and widou; and all the people shall say, Amen. Is it possible foat our national rulers shall be willing to expose themselves and their country to these curses of Almighty God! Curses littered to a people in circumstances not altogether unlike our own. Curses reduced to writing by the inspired lawgiver, for the terror and warning of all people to whom they have been made known!

It is now proposed to remove the fandmarks in every sense; " to forget the docume of the law of nations, and receiving the united and hearty luces of situal and and to use if according to their discretion—to bour 150 documents, as yet preserved in the archives of Sinte, under the decommand of Treatics with fudians have a right to retain possession of their land and to use if according to their discretion—to bour 150 documents, as yet preserved in the archives of Sinte, under the decommand to the one of our own sages of the law, who say that indians have a right to retain possession of their land and to use if according to their discretion—to bour 150 documents, as yet preserved in the archives of Sinte, under the decommand to the one of our own according to the other discretion—to bour 150 documents, as yet preserved in the archives of Sinte, under

DEFENDING THE INDIANS. Marshall declared were a most unanswerable vindication of the rights of the Cherokees and among the most able papers which he had ever read. I wish I could write that his words reached the heart of the Nation. Alas! the iniquity triumphed. The brave heart of Evarts received a wound which he carried to his grave. But there came a day when the son of Jeremiah Evarts told the United States Senate the story of the sure and certain redress which comes for all iniquities like this. Said the

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts:

I know a case where the State of Georgia undertook to make it penal for a Christian missionary to preach the Gospel to the Indians, and I know by whose advice the missionary determined that he would preach the Gospel and not obey the law of Georgia, on the assurance that the Constitution of the United States would bear him out mit; and the missionary, as gentle as a woman but as firm as every free citizen of the United States cought to be, kept on preaching to the Cherokees. And I know the great leader of the meral and religious sentiment of the United States, Mr. Freding, huysen, tried to save his country from the degradation of the oppression of the foldians at the instance of the haushty planters of Georgia. The Supreme Court held the law unconstitutional and issued its mandate, and the State of Georgia laughed at it and kept the missionary in prison, and Chief-Justice Marshail and Judge Story and their collengues hung their heads at the want of power in the Constitution to maintain the departments of it. But the war came and, as from the clouds from Lookout Moustain, swo-ping down upon Missionary Ridge came the thunders of the Missionary. Worcester taught the State of Georgia what comes of violating the Constitution of the United States.

There is a great honest heart in the people of this

There is a great houest heart in the people of this country, and if the press will tell them the facts, our rulers dare not trifle with justice. Yours faithfully, H. B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota. Faribault, Minn., Dec. 21, 1879.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

FIGHTING A TRADE UNION. CHICAGO, Dec. 29 .- The Packing and Provision Company, which hitherto has been regarded as friendly to the Union, this morning posted a notice that the firm intended benceforth to run its own business and employ whoever came, regardless of the Union. During the day some sixty of their slaughterers struck on account of this notice. The company engaged non-union men in their places. Slaughtering at Armour's, at the Auglo-American Company's and at Fowler Bros.' has made fair progress with exclusively non-unionists.

non-unionists.

Armour expects 300 workmen from outside the city. The Union holds meetings daily and is firm and determined. They claim to have received \$7,000 from other Unions. The receipts of logs was much larger to-day, and the appearance of matters at the stock-yards was livelier this morning than for two weeks past.

THE PRICE OF COAL ADVANCED. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The following circular of line and city prices of coal was issued by the Philade phia and Reading Coal and Iron Company this afternoon: Lump, Steamboat, Egg. Broken and Chestnut No. 1, \$2 65 per ton; Stove and Small Stove, \$2 90; Chestnut No. 2, \$2 40; Pen No. 1, \$1 55; Pen No. 2, \$1 40. These prices, which apply to White Ash coal at Schuyikiii Haven, indicate an advance of 25 cents per ton. All unfilled orders for December will be cancelled.

cancelled of tolls have not yet been fixed in consequence of the absence of President Gowau from the city, and the harbor prices have not been arranged for the same reason. The advance in toils will probably be 10 cents per ton, as announced some time ago. Circulars to formace men were issued this afternoon stating that the price of Lump and Steamboat coal for January will be \$2.25 per ton at Schuylkill Haven.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 29 .- A party of Philadelphia and New-Jersey capitalists have begun a survey between Sea Girt and Point Pleasant, for a proposed railroad to form a junction o the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at Sea Girt. The line of survery bears eastward of the old Tonis River route, and crosses the Manasguan River near the township's new bridge. The building of the road will occasion the erection of another bridge across the river. Strong hostility is displayed by some of the property-holders to the proposed road, while others favor it. It is contended that the bridge would injure Toma River as a harbor and for yachting purposes.

THE INSURANCE ON THE THORNDIKE. Boston, Dec. 29.-The bark William H. Thorndike, reported from New-Bedford last night as lost, was insured for \$5,000 in the India, \$5,000 in the New-England and \$15,000 in the Boston Marine Insurance Company. The freight was insured for \$5,000 in the China, and the cargo for \$4,000 in the Boylston

SELECTING A RAILROAD ROUTE.

From The Railway Age, December 25, 1879.

The past year has been an extraordinary one in respect to the revival of railway tailding, more miles of track having been hid than in any year stree 1873, and probably more than in that year. The returns of course are not yet all in, but from various sources of information we have compiled the following table showing the total milesage constructed in each State as for as we are able to learn, reserving the opportunity to a detailed statement with additions:

	Broad gange.	Narrow gange.	Total.
Arigona	153		153
Arkansas	****	9	9
Colorado	7	60	67
Dakorah	220		220
Georgia	10	25	35
I linois	90		. 90
Indiana	74	40%	114%
lowa	525	46	371
Idaho		90	.90
Kanana	408		468
Kentucky	65	2000	41.5
Louisiana	65	****	415
Maine		18	1.9
Maryland.	18	****	18
Massachusetta	11		11
Michigan	10	414	53%
Minnesota	394	1000000	394
Miswuri	360	97	188
Nebraska	125	30	195
Nevada	****	35	35
New-Jersey	****		6513
	125	2777	125
North Carelina	25-86	****	120
	22	4775	#2.
New-York New Hampshire	67.5	94	73%
	105	1084	2133
Ohio	30	108-7	2134
Oregon	14	1000	30
Pennsylvania	3434	0 1	7.35
South Carolina	119	2 1	2.00
Tennesses	120	27	170
Texas	83	0.4.79	187%
Utah		40	
Virginia	294	1002	294
West Virginia	100	15	20
Winconku	60	15	7.5
Total	3,010	7284	3,738%

It will be noted that the greatest amount of track-leving has been done in Kansas, which shows nearly 500 mates of new roads, while Minnesota follows with 394, lows with 371, young Dakota with 220, and old Ohio with 213½, and so on.

It is also notable that nearly one-quarter of the total mileage—at least 728 miles—is of narrow gauge, show-ing that the narrow gauge "delusion," as some call it, has not yet run its course.

We are compelled to defer farther comment, but the table speaks for itself.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Dec. 29 .- The Navy Department has received advices from Gibraltar, reporting the arrival there on Dec. 3, of the United States ship Constellation, Captain Henry Wilson commanding. Captain Wilson reports baving left New-York on Nov. 10, and that he had fine weather until Nov. 21. When near the Azeres a gale set in, which insteat three days. At daylight on the 24th he discovered the Austro-Hungaram barque Olivo, of Trieste, in a sinking condition, and took off the captain, mate and the even of ten men, and brought them to Gibrailtar. mate and the erew of ten men, and brought them to Gibraltar.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles J. Nourse is detached from the Tabapoosa, and ordered to the Navai Hospital at Washington. Master Francis Winsions is detached from the Coast Survey, and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Assistant-Surgeon B. D. Taylor, United States Army, is ordered to report to the Commanding-General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty.

After family prayer, a few evenings since, a little Quincy boy aszed: "Mamms, how can God hear folks pray when He's so far away!" Before the lady could frame a suitable reply, a sunny-faced little miss of five Summers vehemently said: "I'll jes' bet He's dot telephones a runnin' to every place!"—[Boston Courier. who say that indiana have a right is related possess of their land and to use it according to their discretion—to burn 150 documents, as yet preserved in the archives of sints, under the denomination of Treaties with Iudians, and to tear out sheets from every volume of our National statute book and scatter them to the wind.

These are the words of one who, more than any other man, was the guide, the leader, the friend of the Cherokees. He wrote in The National Intelligences of that day the "Pena Papers," which Chief-Justice in the design of the couldn't F. any higher, I'd let her drop." THE COURTS.

PARTITION SUIT OVER THE ASTOR HOUSE. AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE SHARRS OF THE HEIRS INTERESTED.

John Jacob Astor and William Astor bave begun in the Supreme Gourt a suit for the partition of the Astor House property against Charles F. South-mayd, Franklin H. Delano and, James F. Chamberlain, trustees of the shares of Henry Astor and Melvina Astor, his wife, Charlotte H. Astor, William Astor and others. The list of defendants includes the names of all the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the late William B. Astor. The papers that have been served aver that the property was granted by John Jacob Aster in 1834, for life, to William B. Aster, his son, the reversion to the surviving sons of the latter in equal shares. Under this grant, on the death of William B. Astor in November, 1875, the estate became the property in equal shares of his three sons, John Jacob Astor, William Astor and Henry Astor. Henry Astor had already made his two brothers and Charles F. had already made his two brothers and Charles F. Southmayd trustees of his share, the income to be given to him during life, and at death the estate to be divided per stirpes among his brothers and sisters and their hetrs, excepting John Jacob Astor. F. H. Delano and James F. Chamberlain succeeted John Jacob and Wallam Astor as trustees in 1872. The plaintiffs bring this suit because they desire that the share of each of the heirs should be determined before the death of Henry Astor to avoid future complications or difficulties. In case an equitable partition of the property cannot be made by the commissioners to be appointed by the Court, the petitioners ask that the property of and and the proceedadivided. Judge Van Vorst in Supreme Court, Chambert, yesterday granted an order allowing the service by publication of the summons upon certain defendants. Lord, Day & Lord are the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

THE OPERATION ON MR. SEWARD'S JAW. A CURIOUS SUIT OVER A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE AFFAIR.

Dr. Thomas B. Gunning, at the time of the attempted assassination of William H. Seward in 1863, performed an operation upon the jaw of the wounder Secretary of State. A writer in The New-York Medical Journal a few months ago, under the head of "gun-shot wounds," mentioned by way of illustration Mr. Seward was there on his trip around the world a short time before his death. The writer had occasion to examine Mr. Seward's jaw as a dentist, and found that the part of the jaw injured by the assassin's blow was in such a condition that it was useless for purposes of mastication. Dr. Gunning recently began a libel suit against William H. Appleton, the publisher of The New-York Medical Journal, claiming that the above statements were false; that the operation performed by him was successful; that he gained great reputation because of its success, and that the publication objected to had damaged him in his business to the

tion objected to had damaged him in his business to the extent of \$25,000.

Donglas Campbell, the counsel for the defendant, before Judge Van Hoesen, is the Court of Common Pleas. Chambers, yesterday demoured to the complaint on the ground that it did not state sufficient cause for action; that no mention was made of the name of Dr. Gunntog in the publication in question; that there was no personal charge made against him, and that in any case the publication did not contain any allegation of such gross incompetency as would be necessary to sustain a libel suit by a professional practitioner. "If any one could be sued for libel." Mr. Campbell said, "it would be the plaintiff, in an action by Mr. Seward's heirs for bringing his name luto ridicale by such a suit as this." John E. Cronly, the counsel for the plaintiff, did not appear to oppose the demurrer and it was sustained. it was sustaine

ALEXANDER STUART'S WILL. ALL HIS PROPERTY BEQUEATHED TO HIS BROTHER.

The will of the late Alexander Stuart, which lisposes in very few words of an estate estimated at \$7,000,000, was tiled in the Surrogate's office yesterday. His brother, Robert L. Stuart, is made sole legatee Pollowing is the will:

Following is the will:

In the name of God, amen! I, Alexander Stuart, of the City of New-York, sugar refiner, do make this, in my own headwriling, my hast will and restament, viz:—I give, devise and bequeath all my estate, both real and personal of any kind or wheresoever sinated, of which I may be possessed at the time of my decease muto my brother, Robert L. Sinart, of the City of New-York, sigar refiner, to have and to hold the same, unto him and his heirs, administrators and assigns, for ever, and I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my said brother, Robert L. Sinart, sole executor of this my inst will and testament.

In willows whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight has dred and sixty-sine. (Signed)

The will is witnessed by Isaac Burroughs, of No. 247
West Fourth-st., New-York; George C. Stayner, of No. 337 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.; J. H. Littlefield, No. 279

337 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.; J. H. Littlefield, No. 270 Court-st., Brooklyn; William Deems, Jr., No. 392 West Porty-thrid-st. New York, and John K. Ridley, No. 198 President-st., Brooklyn.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Two important improvements went into effect at the Court House yesterday—the opening of the Surrogate's new court-room in the wing, and the regu-lar running of the new elevator. The old court-room of the Surrogate has been converted into a record-room; the new room is on the second floor of the wing. It is the handsomest room in the Court House, and well lighted on all sides; the ceiling is supported by marble and on all sides; the ceiling is supported by marrie and granite pillars and arches; the acoustle properties of the room are excellent and it is well heated. It is necessary to cover the expensive tesselated floor with linoieum to avoid noise. The Surrogate disposed of more than eighty cases on his first motion-day, yesterday. He continues to slic through the holidays without rest. The Surrogate has kept more constantly at work during the last year than any other judge in the State courts.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST AN IMPORTER.

Complaint was filed yesterday in the United States District Court in the suit brought by the Government against Julius B. Pings, importer of gloves. It ets out that between January 5, 1878, and March 3. 1879, he imported goods, by means of false invoices and consular certificates from Brestau by way of Bremen, below their value. The suit is brought to recover the value of the goods and the penalties, amounting in all to \$629,217.56.

CIVIL NOTES.

There is a contest in Westchester County rer the will of John Stilwell, of Yonkers, who died cently, at the age of seventy-eight years, leaving operty valued at about \$300,000. Mr. Stilwell was side married, and each wife bore bim several children, as bulk of the property goes to the widow and her tree children. The contest is brought by the children the first wife. They allege undue influence.

Judge McCue, in Brooklyn, in an opinion in he matter of an injunction applied for by A. T. Farmer, of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, against George Cuniff., resid. ng opposite, for obstructing the sidewalk, sets forth hat it is not in the power of the municipal authorities or grant to envone the "right to permanently and continuously use the public streets for the transaction of whate business to the injury and obstruction of the energy public," and if this is done the authorities may be proceeded against. Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, or-

lered on Friday that Surrogate Dailey, of Brooklyp. ate of the order should remain in the hands of the county Treasurer until the remain in the mands of the founty Treasurer until the remainting from the Court of appeals should be sent down. In case of a failure to appeals should be sent down, for case of a failure to appeals should be sent down to-day before Judge colger why the stay in the Dailey-Lavingston authoride to be vacated. It is stated that Surrogate Dailey has not stipulated.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Anton Aita, of No. 99 Third-ave., was ar-raigned at the Essex Market Police Court, yearerday, canned with stabbing Antonio Colander, on the night of December 2. He was locked up until Colander is able to prefer the charge.

able to preser the coarge.

Giovanni Gurino, an Italian grocer, of No.
36 Baxter-st., arcested for issuing consterfeit tickle
coms, was ex mined before United States Commissioner
Shields, yesterday. The case was adjourned until
Friday, the prisoner being admitted to bail in \$2,000. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday be-fore Justice Morgan, John Morton, the discharged keeper of the Tombs Frisen, was charged by James Finn, head-warden of said prison, with having assaulted him by striking him on the breast with his cluehed fist while intoxicated. He was committed for trial in Spe-cial Sessions in default of \$300 ban.

DECISIONS-DEC. 29.

DEATSIONS—PIC. 20.

Superms Court—Chambers—By Judge Van Vorst,—
Crom act Crum—Motion granted; see memorandum. Stracton and another agt. Kethonan,—See memorandum. Townseed act. Wilmording.—See memorandum. Howell set. Baxter.—Motion granted; see memorandum. Cury agt. Sreeter.—
Motion granted; see memorandum. Cary agt. Sreeter.—
See memorandum. In the matter of Maymard—see memorandum.
Hence act. Baker.—Motion granted and J. H. baltswin
appointed treedver. Tully agt. Breas—see memorandum.
Thompson agt. Hokep and amother—See memorandum. Italdoin. Heree act. Baker.—Motion granted and J. H. Lafewin appointed receiver. Tully agt. Breas.—see memorandom. Thompson agt. Hickop and another.—See memorandom. But ten art. Hotize.—Report of referee and order entered confirming report. Irwin act. Crawford.—The motion to vacate is desired with \$10 costs. O'Halloran art. Counter. Kehne agt. Mulligan.—O'ders settlied. Woodwarth art. McHose, National trans of Catossan art. That, Smith art. McHose, Motiona crasical. Hotten act. totten and others; Department of Buichings art. Book; Hotten agt. Hotten.—O'ders granted. By Judge Donohne.—Smith act. the Bankers' and Frekers' Association.—O'rder granted for the payment of a further dividend of 20 per cent. Simmons agt. Simmons.—Deuted. Brunner agt. Muns. Flord agt. McNully.—Motion deuted with costs. Munson agt. Tracy.—Motion deuted. Society for the Reform of Juvenile Hellingenits agt. Miller.—Granted. By Judge Brady.—In the matter of Marsh.—Order settlied. By Judge Lawronce.—dotten agt. Familie and another; Gano agt. McMin.—O'der of Clark.—O'der settlied. Special Term. - By Judge Barrett. -- Hodge, etc., agt. Palmer

tor of Clark - Grider settled.

Special Ferm. By Judge Barrett. - Hodge, etc., agt. Palmer and another, otc. - See memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence. - Coff agt. Dorland. - Opinion.

Circuit. - Part II - By Judge Lawrence. - Sawuels agt. White and another. Order denying motion for a new trial granted. Hibernia National Blank agt. the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank and others. - Opinion.

Superior Court. - Special Term. - By Judge Sedgwick. Whiting agt. Price. - Case and exceptions ordered on file.

By Judge Speir. - In the matter of the application of McDon. at the case about not be granted. A prayer of the position of the law of the case about on the case about not be granted. A prayer of the position of the law of the case about not be granted. Lowgbes of the law of the case aloud not be granted. Lowgbes of the law of the case of the law of the case aloud not be granted. Low pleas of the law of the case of the law of the case of the law of the case of the law of the l

noe Company of Brooklyn; Same agt, the German Ameri Insurance Company; Same agt, the Mechanics' and ders' Fire Insurance Company; Chamberiain et al. agt. Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.—Orders & ing order of March 26, 1879. The Hanover National Bank Lottle.—Gorlet discontinging appeal and discharging sine Phillips agt. Villiman.—Order of substitution, Glass Longuest.—Undertaking approved. Trustees of Leike

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Van Hossen—Levy agt. Reuier.—Petition denied; see memorandum.
Ludwig agt. Bunseith.—Leave to file supplemental answer
granted. Chambertin agt. Buckinson—Motion granted upon
terms; see memorandum. In the matter of the application of
Weiher.—Blocharge refused; see opinion on file. While, etc.,
agt. Pars one—See memorandum. In the matter of the petition
of Uphan, ote.—See memorandum. In the matter of the petition
of Uphan, ote.—Petition denied; see memorandum. In the
matter of Putnam, etc.—The discharge will be signed when
proof is presented that no acceptants to the referre's report
bave been filed.

Marine Court—General Term—By Chief-Justice
Alker and Judges Sherman and Common Pleas Special Term-By Judge Van Hoe

matter of Futnam, etc.—The discourse with a signed when proof is presented that so exceptions to the referee's report have been filed.

Marine Court—General Term—By Chief-Justice Alker and Judges Sheritam and Geopp.—Hunter art, the United States Attrition Company—Order reversed with leave to defense action upon the following terms: Indement to stand as accurate, decondant to pay cents of appeal and costs in the action to fate, and serve he maswer within six days from the service of this order; Geopp, J., dissents and dies opinion for dismessal. Frazeo set, Clinch et al.—Order affirmed with \$10 costs; opinion for reversed by Geopp, J.

By Index Sheridam, Geopp and Shez.—Frazed agt, Bernhard.—Order reversed with \$10 costs; opinion by Geopp, J.

By Chief-Justice Alger and Judge Shez.—Chappell agt, the Hotel Royal Company.—Order affirmed with \$10 costs.

Cambers.—By Judge Geopp.—Intrinsicial agt, Bobrinsky.—Hugo Von Gradenstein appointed receiver. Brizz act. Smith.—Motion denied without costs. Grae and act. Generolaum—Motion rer judgment on answer as frivol as granted. Schell agt, Anderson.—Order modified. Hubert act. Steek. Motion granted for January 9, 1880. Rossell agt. Titns.: Deliesthy agt. Elem.—Actions demissed with costs. Businger agt. Plemes.—Motion for judgment on answer granted. Schell agt. Aller.—Motion for Judgment on answer granted. Hichardson act. Hiracher.—Motion for Judgment on answer granted.

By Judge Sheridam.—Dossinas. pr., ast. Weimany.—Motion denied with. Frazeo agt. Clinca.—Opinion files.

By Judge Sheridam.—Dossinas. pr., ast. Weimany.—Motion denied with \$10 costs. Continental Collar Company ast. Wysit.—The examination can proceed before any Justice of this court holding Chembers this week.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

AUPREME COURT. CHAMBERS - Van Vorst, J. - Court opens at 10:30 a.m. Unlendar called at 11 a.m. - Nos. 57, 53, 58, 97, 117; 181, 222, 250, 275, 280, 291, 106, 500, 302, 306, 310, 312, 313, 315, 315.

GENERAL TERM-Adjourned until December 39.
CRECUT-PART I.-Van Brunt, J.-Court opens at 10:30 a. m.
No day calendar.
SUPRING COURT-SPECIAL TERM.—Spelt, J.—Court opens
at 10 a. m. No day calendar.
COMMON PLEAS-SIECIAL TERM—Van Hoeren, J.—Court
opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 4, 5.
EQUIT TERM-C. P. July, C. J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—
Adjourned until to-morrow.
(NTIES SYATES DESIRED COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—Choate, J.—
No. 114—J. Collins agt. J. Scully et al.: No. 67—J. G. Ch.
novehr agt, alexansity Hindoo; No. 194—I. W. Manuwaring
agt. bark Carrie Debry; No. 150—W. A. Pascal agt, schemore
R. B. Gilkey: No. 151—J. Crossan agt, steenborg E. A.
Packer: No. 125—J. Duffy act. R. R. Wildham; No. 106—J.
J. Farveil agt, steenboat J. H. Statin; No. 113—J. A. Thorndike agt. steenboat J. H. Statin; No. 115—W. A. Duch agt,
steenboat Ningara; No. 101—G. Match agt, steenboat
Saratoga; No. 101—G. Match agt, steenboat
Saratoga; No. 117—B. Sam agt. Penny et al., No.
182—P. J. Willia agt. steenboat
Miller, No. 135—M. Maddlesex Quarry Company agt, schouner A. Mason; No. 135—M.
Middlesex Quarry Company agt, schouner A. Mason; No. 136—M. White agt steenburg Lavergne; No. 125—M. Hender,
son act, steenburg Duteloi, No. 121—P. J. O'Hourke agt,
220 tons of coal: No. 235—D. Berger agt, steenburg Joseph
Slickney, No. 139—H. J. Newbon et al., act schooner Painkan
Boodie; No. 144—J. Smith agt, 60,000 fees of sure lumbor;
No. 228—F. R. Lowe agt, canaboat C. M. Thur, No. 237—P.
Helmohn agt, No. 100—R. Thur Structure.

LIFE AND DEATH STATISTICS.

The statistics of life and death in this city for the year 1879 have been compiled to yesterday by the Deputy Registrar, Dr. Nagle. The death rate shows a perceptible increase over previous years, being, in 1879, 25.8 per 1,000 of the population, against 24.93 in 1878 and 24.50 in 1877. It is held, however, that the increase in the population, for which no allowance is made, will account for this. A thousand more maringes were con-tracted in 1879 than in 1878. The record stands as fol-

	T1-044-1197	THEFT	Selectivities.
	28,318 27,008 26,203	25,729 25,729 25,569	8,402 7,829 7,129
riet fever caused 1,47 l-pox was fatal in only			

Smarspox was fatal to any wear, and the first of the fatal of the fata

Proposals.

OFFICE PUBCHASING AND DEPOT,
COMMISSINT OF SUSHISTENCE, U. S. ARMT.
"Army Building," cor. Greene and Houston str.,
NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 22, 1879.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

—PROPOSALS, in duplicate, in scaled envelopes, manifications of substitute stores to be opened January 1880," and addressed to the understreet, will be received period of the understreet, will be received period on a ATU EDAY, JANUARY, 1880, and which time place they will be opened, for the delivery at the Subsiste Storehouse, or such other points in the Citys of New York may be designated, and within its days from date of also unless otherwise agreed upon, of the following substate atores of the best quality:

unices otherwise agreed upon, of the following substates atorise of the best quality:

Pork, Light Mess, 5 atories, newly packed.

Flour, Straight Spring Wheat, for bakers use, 50 barrels.

Flour, Straight Spring Wheat, for bakers use, 50 barrels.

Flour, Wheat Wheat, for bakers use, 100 barrels.

Beans, White, hand picked, 10,000 pounds, in barrels.

Peas, spit, 2,000 pounds, in barrels.

Rice, Carolina or Louisiana, 6,000 pounds, in barrels.

Coffee, 4to, good, 60,900 pounds in thouble sacks.

Tas, Imperial, 200 pounds in halt-chests.

Sugar, Extra "C." 20,000 pounds, in barrels.

Cantiles, Adamantine,full weight 6s, 4,000 pounds in 30-pound toxes.

Cambles, Adamantine, full weight 6c. 4,000 pounds in 30-pound toxes.

Sony, Lannatry, 20,000 pounds, pound hars, 60 pounds to bex. Sony about not contain an excess at 10 per cent of resin. San, fine, 12,000 pounds, in bags of about 224 pounds. Peoper, Rack. 10,000 pounds strictly pure, dign flavored, well ground, in contail amounts of notaid, A pound and w pound tins, 24 and 25 pounds to case.

Apples, gallon cans. 600 cans, 12 to case.

Apples, gallon cans. 600 cans, 12 to case.

Apples, gallon cans. 600 cans, 12 to case.

Rect., corned, 500 cans, 2 pound cans, full weight, 24 to case.

Characteristics, 10 cans, 200 cans, 2 pound tans, 61 weight, 24 to case.

case. Macaroni, Italian, 1,200 pounds, in 1-pound packages, 25 to case.

Markerel, 900 cans, 1-pound, 48 to case.

Mick, Condensed, 6,000 cans, 1 pound, 48 to case.

Mushroons, 700 cans, Mustarel, English, 1,200 pounds, ground, in % pound tins, 13

Mustard, English, 1,200 pounds, grounds to case, pounds to case, Mustard, French, 576 pots, 24 to case. Nuturogs, whose, 96 pounds, 4 pounds to case. Outnood, Pinhead, 6.0 pounds, in 200-pound barrels, Outnood, Pinhead, 600 pounds, in 5-pound packages, 50 pounds to case.
Oil Olive, 1,200 pint bottles, 12 to case.
Peaches, 1,200 cass Yellow Free Stone, 3 pound cans, heavy

Peaches, I 200 cams Yenow Peter as your, 24 to case, Pears, Bartlett, 288 cams, 2 pound, 24 to case, Pears, French, I, 200 cams, eq. 5 to Cheveller's, Pickies, Chow-Chow, 576 quart bottles, "Crosse & Black Pickies, Chow-Chow, 576 quart bottles, "Crosse & Black well's," 12 to case. Piccies, Mixed, 141 quart bettles, "Crosse & Blackwell's," 12 to case. Pickles, Assorted, 144 quart bottles, "Crosse & Biackwell's,"

Presses, Assorted, 144 quart bottles, "Crosse & Binckwell's,"
Preserves, Damsons, 576 cans, 2-pound, heavy syrup, 24 to case.
Preserves, Damsons, 576 cans, 2-pound, 25 to case.
Prancs, French, 1000 pounds, "so, in cases.
Pruncs, French, 676 cans, 3-pound, 25 to case.
Salmon, 258 cans, 1-pound, 45 to case.
Salmon, 144 cans, 2-pound, 24 to case.
Salt, Table, 1,000 pages, 3-pound, in parrels.
Salt, Table, 1,000 pages, 3-pound, 60 to case.
Salt, Table, 610 boxes, 2-pound, 60 to case.
Salt, Table, 610 boxes, 2-pound, 24 to case.
Sauce, Cranberry, 576 cans, 2-pound, 24 to case.
Sauce, Cranberry, 576 cans, 2-pound, 24 to case.
Sauce, Cranberry, 576 cans, 2-pound, 25 to case.
Sauce, Cranberry, 576 cans, 2-pound, 25 to case.
Sauce, Chanberry, 576 cans, 2-pound, 25 to case, 2-pound, 25 to case.
Sauce, Cranberry, 576 cans, 2-pound, 25 to case, 2-po

gale's.
Soap, Toilet, 1,200 cakes. Condray's Lettnes, 48 to case.
Soap, Toilet, 950 cakes, 's-penad, Brown Windser, Low. Soa, & Haydon's, 24 to case.
Soap, Toilet, 500 cakes, Honey, Low, Son & Haydon's, 72 to oup, Tollet, 960 cakes Transparent Glycerine, equal to Oak-ley's No. 10, 72 to case.

loy's No. 50, 72 to case.
Soup, Macarent, 48 cans, 24 to case.
Soup, Ov tall, 48 cans, 24 to case.
Soup, Ov tall, 48 cans, 24 to case.
Soup, Green Turtle, 48 cans, 24 to case.
Soup, Mock Turtle, 50 case, 24 to case.
Soup, Tomato, 48 cans, 24 to case.
Starch, Coron, 500 pounds, in 1-pound packages, 20 to case.
Starch, Laundry, 4,000 pounds, in 1-pound packages, 40 to case. case. ugar, Cut Leaf, 8,000 pounds, in barrels.

Sugar, Can Lour, Solor bearing in our est. Sugar, Cannilated, 16,090 pounds, in barrels. Sugar, Powdersd, 2,000 nounds, in mili-barrels. Syrup, Golden, 1,100 callons, in cal on case, 6 to case. Syrup Maple, 96 gallons, and, or half-gall case, 6 and 5 to Taylor, Granulated, 160 pounds, in 1 pound passages.

cose, Tomates, Cold-packed, 6.000 cans, 3-pound, 24 to case. Wheat, Cracked, 288 journes, in 2-pound packages, in to case. Yeast Powner, 2,400 pounds, in 3-pound time, 12 pounds to

Case Land Out, 50 harrels Winter Strained.
Sperm Out, 56 harrels Winter Bisached.
Wicking, 50 pounds, in balls.
Wicking, 50 pounds, in balls.
Salunius of all articles required, except Port, Reed, Pick 90
and Work alteriors Salune. Should the balls a recreasity reand where stershirts Sauce. Should the pulse a recessive requires it at the time of opening the lotte, greater amounts have those above stated may be accorpted, with the consent of the bidder. All barrels, except Forn, fleet and oil, to be full head limes, and all boxes to be strapped.

Standard samples to be seen, further information given and blank forms of proposals obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or ail toks.

JOHN P. HAWRINS, Major and C.S.

PROPOSALS for WAGON and AMBU-LANCE HARLESS, SECTION AND AMBU-LANCE HARLESS, SECTION AND AMBU-DEFICE OF DEFOR QUARTERNASTER, SECTION AND AMBU-SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions will be received as this office usual to cook at near on January 34, 1889, at which there and near they will be opened in the arrestness of budders for infrasting and siz-tivering at this deport sevently free [75] sets six male United (100) sets formanic Ambulance Platiness complete.

be opened in the interest seventy dwe (75) sets six mule build states Army Waron Harness complete, and one Husbrid (100) sets four mule Ambatance Intraces complete. Bidders will sake in what quantity they will make deficient earned how some completes existence of the whole quantity. The Harness will be subjected to a right maps climber acceptance, and all forms not up to the standard will be received and caused to be removed at contractors expense within ten days a ter notice of such rejection. Proposes for a less number than the whole required will be received. The Government reserves the right for types any or all proposes. A preference will be given to articles of domain production.

Blank proposals and printed specifications as well as any further normalion, will be furelabled on application to take office.

Troposals should be addressed to the undereigned, and be inderesed. Proposals for Wagon and Ambatance fiarmes.

Deputy Q. M. General, D. pot Quartermanter.